

WILSON BREAKS WITH COL. HOUSE OVER CARRANZA

Chief Adviser of the Administration Ignored by the President.

DUE TO OPPOSITION TO MEDIATION PLAN

Man Who Practically Named Burleson and Gregory Urged Recognition of First Chief.

Washington, Aug. 29.—A break between President Wilson and Colonel E. M. House, of Texas, who has probably exercised a more potent influence in shaping the policies and appointments of the Wilson administration than all the other advisers of the President put together, is believed by friends of both here to-night, to have occurred as the result of the President's refusal to recognize Carranza.

Friends of Carranza and Americans who believe that the best solution of the Mexican problem would come through Carranza's recognition, have been working on Colonel House for many months. His conversion to the belief that Carranza should be recognized, it is believed, resulted soon after his return from Europe last June. While not definitely known, it is believed, that the final arguments which won him over were made by John Lind at a conference the two held in June, a short time before President Wilson visited the colonel at his place on Long Island.

Lind, who had been Wilson's special envoy to Mexico, is known to be a Carranza enthusiast now, but his advice to the President and Secretary of State has been disregarded on this point, and that of Paul Fuller, who took an opposite view, heeded.

House Opposed Pan-American Plan.

The final step in the break between the President and Colonel House is believed to have been taken when Secretary Lansing visited Colonel House in June, soon after Mr. Lansing had succeeded Bryan. At that conference it is believed that Secretary Lansing explained the Pan-American mediation plan to the colonel, coupling with it the idea that Carranza could not be recognized.

The colonel is understood to have dissented strongly from the whole plan, but when Mr. Lansing returned to Washington he issued the invitations to the representatives of the six South and Central American countries to confer on mediation. The announcement that this invitation was extended on June 30, just after the return of the Secretary from his conference with Colonel House, was made when the acceptance of the Latin-American diplomats was made public.

President Confided in Him.

Friends of the President are wondering in whom the President will confide now that the only man he ever seemed to allow to see to the bottom of his heart has been ostracized. The President has never fully confided in any one else, particularly on his patronage problems, the solving of which has been the most distasteful task the President has faced.

Mr. Wilson trusted his Texas friend for several reasons, one of which was that he knew Colonel House wanted nothing for himself. He was wealthy and he did not desire office. That Colonel House virtually named Postmaster General Burleson and Attorney General Gregory is known. His also was the potent hand which placed a Federal Reserve bank at Dallas, against the will of almost the entire South and to the astonishment and indignation of New Orleans.

Until now the President has seldom passed through New York City that he did not have a long heart-to-heart talk with the colonel. In the early days of the administration, when his advice was needed daily, Colonel House spent some time in Washington, making the White House his headquarters. Since then, however, the President has established the rather remarkable precedent of going to see the colonel whenever he wished to consult him.

General Scott Returns from Border Mission

Washington, Aug. 29.—General Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the Army, returned to Washington to-night from the Mexican border, where for several days he had been working for the State Department to further the Pan-American peace plans. He would not comment on the results of his mission, which he will discuss to-morrow with Secretary Lansing.

General Scott's first task on arrival on the border was to confer with General Villa and settle difficulties arising from the seizure of property of American merchants at Chihuahua. The general also discussed with Villa the Pan-American proposal, which Villa and his followers have accepted.

Since that time the nature of General Scott's negotiations for the State Department has not been disclosed. It was reported that in communication with General Obregon, Carranza's chief in the field, whether he succeeded has not been learned. Obregon, however, responding to the Pan-American appeal, said Carranza's answer would be his.

It is believed that General Scott

THE F-4 RAISED Submarine Sunk Since March Floated and Towed to Honolulu.

Honolulu, Aug. 29.—The United States submarine F-4, submerged outside the harbor here since March 25 last, was refloated to-night and towed to the quarantine station in Honolulu Bay.

HEARD ARABICS LAST S O S
Segurana's Operator Caught Wireless Call When 120 Miles Away.

The steamship Segurana, formerly of the Ward Line, which arrived here yesterday from London, was within 120 miles of the Arabic when she was sunk off the Irish coast August 19.

According to the ship's officers, the Segurana's wireless operator caught the Arabic's call for help, and the vessel was headed for the stricken liner's position. Later it was learned by wireless of the White Star liner's fate, and the Segurana proceeded on her course. She left London on August 17, a day ahead of the Arabic.

POWDER TRAIN NEAR WRECK Effort to Ditch Guncocks Shipment to Allies Foiled.

Gary, Ind., Aug. 29.—What apparently was an attempt to wreck a train carrying guncocks for shipment to the Allies in Europe was discovered here late to-day.

Just before the guncock train was due to leave the Atna Powder Mills, near here, it was discovered that the fishplates had been removed from two rails a short distance from the plant and the rails forced out of line.

U-BOATS BLOCK BRIDE'S WAY TO TIPPERARY

Mayor of Clonmel Weds Here—Has Brooklyn Honeymoon.

Patrick Sarsfield Condon, son of Thomas J. Condon, one of the staunchest advocates of Ireland in Parliament, and Mayor of Clonmel, Ireland, travelled the long, long way from Tipperary some months ago, ostensibly to tour the United States. His friends found the actual reason for his visit yesterday, when they learned that he had married last Monday Elizabeth O'Sullivan, 34, daughter of the late John O'Sullivan, of Clonmel.

The ceremony, which was a quiet one and attended only by immediate relatives, was held in the Church of Our Lady of Mercy, Brooklyn. Father Joseph F. Curran officiated. Mr. and Mrs. Condon will live for the present at 136 Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, where the bride dreads the journey back to Ireland, while the submarine raids continue.

Forty years ago the younger Condon's father acted as an agent for a boy friend of the grandfather of Mayor John Purroy Mitchell.

BLOOMER CLAD JULIET AND HER ROMEO FLEE

Lad Buys Girl a Suit, Cuts Her Hair—Pair Depart.

Max Goodman, sixteen, whose address here is not walking to Arizona, is 711 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, entered a Brooklyn department store last week and bought a bloomer suit. The suit was for Viola Stevens, fifteen, of 850 Hancock Street.

Now Viola Stevens and Max Goodman, both high school pupils, are being sought by the police of New Jersey. A boy friend of the youngsters told the detectives that was their destination. Detective McKee, of the Willoughby Branch, expressed his belief that the fugitives are on Long Island. His belief became a certainty when under the railroad bridge near the Long Island tracks at Utica Avenue were picked up the girl's shirtwaist and skirt and the hair which on the morning of her disappearance she had insisted her companion cut.

Mrs. Adelaide Stevens, mother of the missing girl, is almost frantic. Friday she searched New Jersey and Long Island and spread the alarm. At the Goodman home nothing could be learned.

BIG SNAKE BITES BANKER

Surprises Corn Exchange Official at Jersey Show.

Ogdensburg, N. J., Aug. 29.—A. J. Gillen, an official of the Corn Exchange Bank here, was surprised and saddened to-day by the discovery that snakes sometimes bite their captors. Mr. Gillen has a large collection of reptiles, which he planned to give to the New York Zoological Society.

To-day Mr. Gillen gave the townspeople a look at his collection before sending it to Bronx Park. He picked up a black snake, six feet four inches long, and was biting it as one of the assistants catches when the reptile fastened its fangs in his hand.

A physician was summoned and treated the wound, which is not thought to be serious. Mr. Gillen says this was the first time that any snake he owned had bitten him.

OLD TIP TOP HOUSE GONE Fire Destroys Famous Hotel on Mount Washington.

Mount Washington, N. H., Aug. 29.—The old Tip Top House, which sheltered tourists for many years on the summit of Mount Washington, was destroyed by fire to-day.

The building had been used for storage purposes since the erection of the new Summit House near by, which was endangered by the flames. The loss was small.

ROCKEFELLER FINDS MIRROR IN PRODIGAL

Informing Clergyman That Parable Tells His Own Life Story.

Cleveland, Aug. 29.—After listening to the Rev. Samuel Lindsay preach on the folly and failure, repentance and the success of the Prodigal Son in the success of the Prodigal Son to-day, John D. Rockefeller referred to his life as identical with that of the prodigal.

"You are right," said Mr. Rockefeller, "addressing the pastor. I can see in the parable the prodigal son. He then added: "You may be able to beat me at preaching, but you can't beat me at golf."

The challenge was accepted and the game will be played to-morrow.

SHORT BALLOT VICTORY IN SIGHT; OLD GUARD QUILTS

Tanner Delays Surgeon's Knife to Continue Work for Reform.

CONVENTION WORK NEARING AN END

Friction Expected on Amendment Barring City from Having a Majority in the Senate.

Albany, Aug. 29.—The Constitutional Convention will begin its last week of preparing amendments to-morrow morning with a resumption of the debate on the Tanner short ballot proposal. The vote on this measure, which has stirred up more hard feeling than any bill yet discussed, will not be taken until late Monday night or Tuesday.

Frederick Tanner, who is leading the fight for the bill, although ordered to New York on Saturday to be operated on for appendicitis, will remain here until the vote is taken. Then he will be hurried to the operating table.

William F. McCombs, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who came here to-night, is a strong advocate of the Tanner proposal. He will remain until to-morrow night.

"I have noted with satisfaction that the Democrats in the convention who have spoken on the short ballot article are in favor of it," said Mr. McCombs. "The Tanner proposal can be voted for by any Democrat, for it was one of the platform pledges of the Democratic party last year. I was one of the members of the committee which drafted it."

The old guard has given up hope of defeating the bill, which leaves only four state officials on the ballot—the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Comptroller and Attorney General—and simplifies the state government by consolidating the 152 bureaus and departments under fifteen heads, to be appointed by the Governor.

Of the forty proposed amendments to the constitution, the one likely to cause the greatest friction is the bill of the committee on legislative organization, which prohibits any city from ever having a majority in the Senate, regardless of its population. If New York City should equal or exceed now it would control both houses of the Legislature, as its population is far greater than that of the rest of the state combined.

To Act on Direct Primaries.

Other measures not yet advanced, but which will come up this week, are those proposed by John G. Sax, of New York, and Patrick J. Tierney, of Plattsburg, for restoring party conventions and killing direct primaries. These two bills, one introduced by a Democrat and the other by a Republican, have the support of the majority of the delegates. They are likely to cause a great deal of discussion, as they would like, and thus prevent any jeopardizing of direct primaries.

The bill of rights amendment also will be acted on this week. The chief features of this are: Allowing juries in first degree murder cases to impose the death penalty or a life sentence; allowing an accused person to waive a jury trial when the offense charged carries a punishment not exceeding five years; granting limited eminent domain to private water power companies.

Some of the more important bills to be acted on are:

Extending the terms of Governor and Lieutenant Governor to four years and increasing the Governor's salary from \$10,000 to \$20,000.

Herbert Parsons' proposal giving the Legislature power to prohibit sweatshop work.

Provision for Private Bills.

George W. Wickham's amendment providing that the English system of introducing private or local bills shall be adopted. The main object of the bill would have to be filed with the Secretary of State fifteen days before the opening of the legislative session, and the petitions for the bill would have to be state in writing the reasons for the need of the legislative grant. The petitioners must publish a copy of their bill in the localities affected before introducing it, and the Attorney General would examine the state at the hearings on the bill before the proper legislative committee.

Ray B. Smith's bill providing for a simpler method of impeachment.

Herbert Parsons' bill extending the period in which the Governor shall act after the adjournment of the Legislature from thirty to sixty days.

Herbert Parsons' proposal that the power of the Legislature to enact laws necessary for the protection of the lives, health, safety, morals or welfare of employees.

Only seven amendments have been disposed of by the convention to date. Of these three were presented by Alnet R. Latson, of Brooklyn, and affected the militia. The main one gave the Legislature power to determine the qualifications of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The fourth was H. Leroy Austin's amendment abolishing the emergency message of the Governor. The three killed were: William Barnes' proposal prohibiting the Legislature from issuing "privilege" bills, which would have the effect of preventing any more so-called social welfare legislation; H. Leroy Austin's proposal to wipe out section 13 of the bill of rights, thus making possible a return of the patronage system; Charles H. Jung's literacy test for voters.

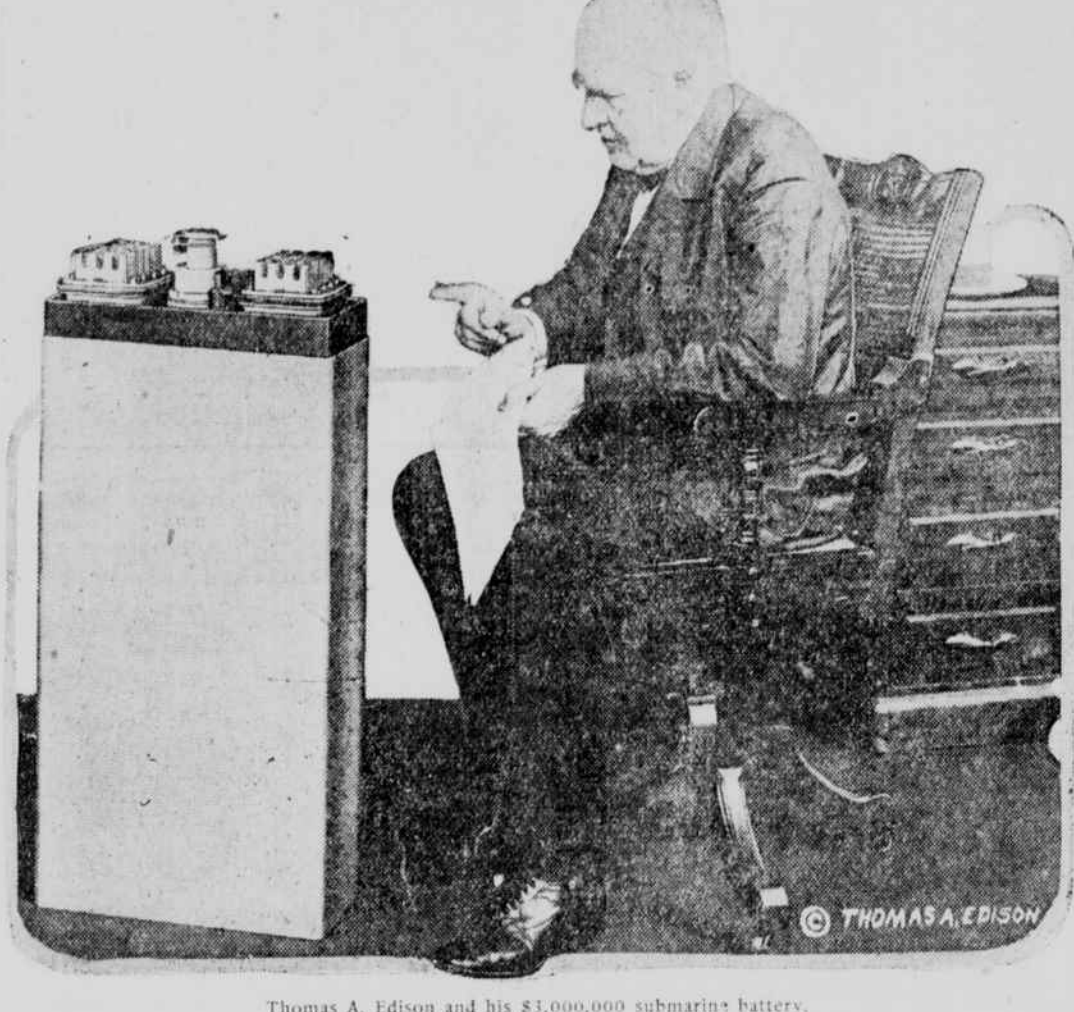
Bills Ready for Passage.

Among the eighteen bills advanced to the order of final passage are which will be passed this week the more important are:

Judiciary article making the Court of General Sessions and the City Court of Manhattan city wide and abolishing the county courts. This also gives the Legislature power to provide that magistrates in New York City shall be elected, instead of appointed by the Mayor.

Public Utilities Committee bill making

Edison Welcomes More Tests on Submarine Battery Which Has Cost Him \$3,000,000



Thomas A. Edison and his \$3,000,000 submarine battery.

ICE CREAM HALTS BIG ROOKIE DRIVE

Heroic Deeds of Malone, Liqueur, Bacchus and Chew Deleted.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Of course, a lot of newspapers that stick to the dry, technical operations of the professional and business men who are being beaten into military shape by regular army officers in these parts are going to devote considerable space to recording that the rookies and the regulars of the Blue army won an important victory to-day over the invading Reds and captured the village of Coopersville.

Far down in the reports you will probably find brief mention of an ice cream vendor and of a night attack on the enemy, engineered by Corporal Dudley Field Malone, of Company G, Provisional Regiment.

These two incidents constitute the real story.

When darkness blanketed the defenders' camp at West Chazy last night most of the rookies went to sleep. They were tired and felt that this military training demanded wakefulness only in daylight hours.

They were content to let the regular army officers, such as Major General Leonard Wood, Colonel Edwin S. Glenn and Captain C. S. Haight sit up by candle light, and studying maps, plan this morning's effort to defeat the enemy.

Liqueur, Bacchus and Chew.

Corporal Malone couldn't see it. Nor could the following members of Company G see it:

L. Liqueur, of Boston; S. Bacchus, of Brooklyn; Oswald Chew, of Philadelphia (some trio for one squad); A. Iselin, of New Rochelle; Frank Crowninshield, of New York; Joseph H. Hartigan, of New York; and Nelson O'Shaughnessy, of New York.

They foregathered at 11 o'clock last night very quietly.

"If we let things run on in this way," said Corporal Malone to his squad, "this campaign will never end. We can't overwhelm the enemy without a surprise attack. Night is the only time to spring such an attack."

"There is more truth in that oratory than that," said Hartigan.

"Now, I understand the main body of the enemy's artillery is asleep but a few hundred yards from here. Let us do what the French did—let us tunnel through to the enemy and effect a capture."

Deleting the further conversation, Corporal Malone and his men, with their bayonets, decided to dig. Two hours' work brought them directly under the advanced outpost of the enemy. Before the sentry realized his situation he was made a prisoner, bound and gagged. The Malone squad tiptoed on and captured eighty others and six field pieces. The captain of the artillery detachment, who was deep in slumber when the capture was effected, declared it was an outrage.

Not until to-day did the complete history of the new storage battery become known. In 1910 Lieutenants Fred V. McNaught, T. G. El-

Inventor, Proud of Apparatus Success in Safeguarding Crews from Deadly Chlorine, Urges Device Be Given Hard Trial in Actual Service.

West Orange, N. J., Aug. 29.—Rejoicing over the confidence expressed by naval officers that his new storage batteries would make United States submarines the most efficient in the world, Thomas A. Edison nevertheless expressed his wish to-day that final judgment be withheld pending the outcome of practical tests in the U. S. S. E-2.

As a result of tests in a laboratory apparatus simulating the rocking action of a boat at the New York Navy Yard the technical officers there have expressed the conviction that the danger from the deadly chlorine gas peril, which now prevails in submarines, will be obviated.

They also believe that on account of the superior compactness and lightness of the new battery, combined with greater capacity, it will be possible to increase materially the undersea cruising range of Uncle Sam's submarines. In addition to this, they look for greater speed, counting on an all-around increase of 40 per cent in the strategical efficiency of the boats.

Wants Actual Service Test.

"Of course, that is very good news," Edison said when he was told of the naval experts' enthusiasm over his battery, "after thirteen months' laboratory test; but let no judgment be passed until the battery has actually been placed and used on a submarine. Then if it proves successful and adds to the healthfulness of our crews below the sea and is an asset to the navy, my work on it shall not have been in vain."

The first intimation to the public that Edison had turned his genius to solving the problem of submarine navigation came at a visit he made with Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels to the New York Navy Yard several months ago. The battery tests were then in progress.

At that time Edison made an even more startling prediction. He said that to him mind there was no reason why the undersea boats should not be supplied with a fish-gill-like apparatus, so that they could draw their supply of air directly from the water, instead of the lives of their crews being dependent upon the compressed air supply or on the ability of the boat to reach the surface.

If this was perfected, he pointed out, the danger of submarine navigation would be reduced to a minimum. There have been reports since that time that he was making progress on such a device, but no definite announcement has been made yet.

Made 55,000 Experiments.

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FRENCH AIRMEN MAKE BIG RAIDS

Shell German Posts in Argonne and Ardennes—Artillery Active.

London, Aug. 29.—Another raid by French aeroplanes on German military establishments in the Ardennes and the Argonne and renewed activity by French artillery along most of the front were the outstanding features of to-day's fighting in the western theatre of war. Barracks and railway stations at Grandpre, in the Ardennes, and at Monchemin and Lancon, in the Argonne, suffered from the bombardment of French aircraft. Violent German attacks near Marie-Therese and west of the Forest of Malmout were repulsed by the French early to-day.

Begin reports that there have been no new developments of importance on the west front.

The early French official statement was as follows:

FRENCH OFFICIAL.

Our artillery continued during the night its activity against the positions of the enemy. The cannonading was especially active in the sector of Abain, in the region of Roze, to the north of the Aisne in the vicinity of Craonne and Berry-au-Bac, as well as between the Aisne and the Argonne.

There was violent hand-to-hand fighting at Marie-Therese and to the west of the Forest of Malmout for possession of excavations made by the enemy. We remained in possession of these positions.

We subjected to a heavy bombardment the trenches and groups of German pioneers over the whole line along the Lorraine frontier at Gremercy, Berange, Gondrexon and Embermenil. There was heavy fighting with bombs and hand grenades in the region of Metzler.

Our aeroplanes last night bombarded the railway station and the barracks of the enemy at Grandpre (in the Ardennes) as well as the barracks at Monchemin and Lancon, in the Argonne.

The following official statement was given out by the French War Office to-night:

The same activity on the part of our artillery has prevailed on the larger section of the front. Particularly efficacious bombardments of the enemy's lines occurred in the region of Hiet Sas and Steenstraete, in the region of Chaumes, to the north of the Aisne, in the neighborhood of Allies and Courcoen, and also between the Meuse and Moselle in the neighborhood of Pannes, Evzevin and Mortmare Wood.

Germany's Sky Fighters Painted "Battleship Gray"

Paris, Aug. 29.—Germany's fleet of Zeppelins has been repainted a leaden gray, similar to the color of battleships, which renders them difficult to see even when flying beneath the clouds.

A telegram from Zurich, published in the Milan "Stampa," says that during recent flights over Lake Constance Zeppelins appeared in their new dress. The latest models resemble large fish. Both ends taper, so that they have lost to some extent the familiar cigar shape.

VON BERNSTORFF BACK, AFFABLE, BUT TALENT

No New Developments in Arabic Case, He Declares.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, came to New York at noon yesterday and put up at the Ritz-Carlton. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he left the hotel, returning at 10 o'clock in the evening. Although in an affable mood, the ambassador refused to make any statement regarding his presence in the city.

When questioned regarding the Arabic crisis the count replied that at the present he was not able to say anything on that subject, but added that there had been "no developments."

He announced his intention of spending the night in the city, but would not say when he expected to return to Washington.

WASHINGTON BELIEVES GERMANY WILL AGREE TO ALL U. S. DEMANDS

POLES BEGIN TACTICS THAT BEAT NAPOLEON

Petrograd, Aug. 29.—[Dispatch to "The London Morning Post"]—It is reported that partisan warfare, such as was so very largely instrumental in causing disaster to Napoleon's "Grande Armee," has begun in several regions in the rear of the German advance. The Poles, in particular, have always shown themselves admirable guerrilla fighters and are again winning distinction as such, notwithstanding the severity of the merciless German methods of repression.

Confident Kaiser Will Not Break Friendly Relations.

STILL AWAITS FINAL OFFERS

All Discussion with Von Bernstorff So Far Purely Tentative.

GERMANS OPTIMISTIC

Kaiser's Subjects Here Believe Public at Home Will Permit Concessions.

RUSSIANS ENTER SWAMPS, HARD PRESSED BY FOE

Czar's Resistance Broken Near Kovno—No Let-Up in Teuton Drive.

London, Aug. 29.—Progress has been made by the Germans in the last twenty-four hours in all sectors of the eastern battle line, except that in Northern Courland, where the armies of Grand Duke Nicholas are offering a stubborn and effective resistance.

From the southeast of Kovno, where the Germans claim to have broken the Russian resistance and must therefore be approaching Vilna, along the Niemen to Grodno and thence southeastward through the forest of Bielowiez and along the borders of the Pripiet River marshes, the Russians are falling back to new positions.

Speculation as to whether the Germans will continue much further in their advance has been revived by an unofficial dispatch from Berlin, which hints that they will keep up the drive so long as it "pays" in prisoners, and may even develop a strong offensive in Southern Russia and the Ukraine. Meanwhile, it is intimated, they will prepare positions from which they can hold the Muscovites while they attempt an offensive in the Balkans or on the western line in France and Belgium.

Military observers here are of the opinion that this question must be settled before many days have elapsed, arguing that with the summer coming to an end any ventures proposed for the fall must soon begin to develop.

Thus far the Germans have made no move toward a great offensive in the west, and the threatened Austrian attack against Serbia has consisted mainly not of a strong offensive movement, yet, but in some circles there would be no surprise should General Joffre, the French commander in chief, find it possible to attempt some kind of a forward movement before mid-October.

The German Army Headquarters stated to-day that the resistance of the Russians in the north near Kovno had been broken and that in the center of the line Prince Leopold's forces, pursuing the Russians further, had almost overtaken their right wing. The statement follows:

GERMAN OFFICIAL.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southeast of Kovno the stubborn resistance of the enemy has been broken. Our troops are pursuing the retreating Russians. The wooded region east of Augustowo has been crossed. Further south, in our pursuit of the enemy, we reached Dombrowa and Grodek and the sector east of the city of Narew.

The army group of Prince Leopold is advancing through the Bielowiez Forest in pursuit of the enemy, and has nearly come up with its right wing near Sereczow.

Army Group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: After rear guard fighting, the Russians were pressed back as far as the Keddubno line, on the Prutana road. Troops co-operating with us from the south through the marshy region have pursued the enemy and almost reached Kobin.

Southeastern theatre of war: The Austro-German troops which defeated the enemy have driven him back across the Polorany-Konichy-Kozowa line and behind the Koropets sector.

The following Russian official statement was received from Petrograd to-night:

RUSSIAN OFFICIAL.

In the Riga region the situation is unchanged.

In the direction of Frederickstadt, after the last few days of stubborn fighting our troops have retired further. In the direction of Jacobstadt and Drinsk, toward the west, there is no important change.

On the right of the Villiya and between the Villiya and the Niemen River stubborn fighting continued Friday and Saturday on the front from Podbrodzie toward the north of Vilna to Nodje-Troki and Ganchouchki and still further up to the Niemen.

On the front between the sources of the Bobr and the Pripiet there is

Francis W. Hirst

Editor of the London "Economist"

has the confidence of London bankers who are concerned over the international credit situation. His regular articles written for The Tribune and cabled to us exclusively present the most authoritative comment now available to American men of finance.

Read what he says this morning on Page 11.

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